CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A Herald Reporter's Interview with Ex-Civil Service Commissioner Geo. Wm. Curtis.

WHY HE RESIGNED

He Is Still a Supporter of General Grant's Administration, but Thinks the Political Pressure Too Strong for the President-The Appointments of Surveyor and Postmaster of New York Clear Violations of the Reform Principle.

A HERALD reporter called yesterday on Mr. George William Curtis in relation to his resignation as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. Mr. Curtis was in his study in his handsome residence on Staten Island. He had been very ill. but the reporter was readily admitted. Mr. Curtis greeted him cordially, solicited the reporter's name and introduced him to two old gentlemen, neighbors of his, who were present during

"I have been very sick, but I am getting better now." Mr. Curtis said. "Please to be seated."

REPORTER-I came to see you with regard to your resignation as a member of the Civil Service Be Mr. CURTIS (with some surprise) -Ah, is that it ? Well, I will tell you all I know. I am always willing to give the HERALD all the information I have. The reporter thanked him and examined his features. The well known champion of civil service referm is a man who looks to be about forty. He is tall, well built, and moves about quickly and gracefully. His face is fresh, youthful; his eyes blue, clear; his features give him an

EXPRESSION OF FIRMNESS AND KINDLINESS. He speaks in a pleasant, low voice, with great dis tinctness, and smiles cheerfully while he is looking at you out of his bright blue eyes. His manner is genial and courteous.

Mr. CURTIS-You see the comments of some of the journals have been quite erroneous. They seemed to take it for granted that my letter was intended to reflect upon the President. The fact is that the President's views of the character and requirements of the reform differed from my own. Had I questioned his sincerity in this matter I should certainly not have assured him of the continuance of my support. The President found that this was a more severe and difficult undertaking than he probably supposed.

REPORTER-Did you not mean to say by your letter that the President had abandoned reform?

Mr. CURTIS (speaking leisurely and crossing his legs comfortably) -Oh, dear, no! My letter showed simply a difference of opinion between the President and myself. I did not say that the President had abandoned the reform, but I said that this seemed to me to be an abandonment of the regulations. It isn't at all my view that the President has made any PLEDGES WHICH HE HAS VIOLATED.

Why, that's perfectly absurd-absurd. Why, you know I haven't the slightest ill-feeling against the President, and I hope there is none on his part. Oh, no; that's perfectly absurd.

REPORTER-You do not think that President Grant was elected on the ground of civil service

Mr. Curris-Oh, no, no. This is a foolish attempt on the part of the journals to make it appear so This subject is not generally understood. You must remember this:-The persons who demand civil service reform are not a powerful element in pelitics, and here is the proof. Although there was a

tics, and here is the proof. Although there was a plank of civil service reform in the republican platform which was adopted in Philadelphia, there was probably not a single representative elected whose views on the subject of this reform were asked by his constituents. It's a very foolish thing to represent that the President was elected on the ground of civil service reiorm.

REFORTER—You would have supported General Granteven if he had been opposed to it?

Mr. CURTIS—Oh, as for myself, I am

A REPBULICAN BY CONVICTION.

I supported General Grant before he professed any interest in this subject, and should have supported him in 1872, even if he had not made meanwhile that profession. The country, in my judgment, elected General Grant to save it from the coalition of old copperheads, ex-rebels and sore-headed republicans; although, no doubt, there were a small number of persons who honestly preferred the chances of Mr. Greeley's election to the re-election of Gengral Grant. General Grant. REPORTER-What are the differences of opinion

between General Grant and yourself?

Mr. Curis—He regards the transfer from one part of the service to another as a promotion within the meaning of the rules; and then I think President is more inclined to that the President is more inclined to carry it more strictly within party lines than I think is consistent with any genuine reform. I think it very possible that the President interprets the power of amending and clianging the rules in a more arbitrary sense than I think is allowable un-der the system. You see, therefore, that the Presi-dent and I may honestly differ; but there is nothing in my resignation that conveys the slightest impu-tation upon THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE AND SINCERITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE AND SINCERITY.

REPORTER—Which are the "several important appointments" that seemed to show you an abandonment of the reiorm?

MR. CURTIS—I referred to the appointments to the Surveyorship and Post Office of New York and to others. I consider these two appointments clear violations of the rules. Mr. James, the new Postmaster, is a friend of mine, and although I don't know much about General Sharpe, the new Surveyor, I know very latte to his prejudice. My objections are not to the men but to the principle. I think the reappointment of Mr. Casey in New Orleans was a mistake in view of the report made by the Congressional Committee.

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REPORTER—Why?

MR. CURTIS—Because civil service reform contemplates the removal of these officers from politics, and also because Mr. Casey had not only taken a conspicuous but even an improper part in the politics of Louisiana. That was why the President ought not to have appointed aim, and not because he was the President's Brother-in-law. (Off-banded). That's a matter of taste. The appointment of Surveyor of New Orleans was a violation of the rules which specified the particular manner in which certain Surveyors, including that of New Orleans, should be appointed, and yet the Surveyor of New Orleans was appointed.

IN DISEEGARD OF THOSE PROVISIONS.

REPORTER—You object more particularly to the appointments in New York?

Mr. CURTIS—Yes, I think the chief appointments in New York showed that what is called political influence was stronger than the principle of reform. I refer to the appointments of Surveyor, Postmaster, and also of the Marshal. Although he was a deputy and promoted, and is, I believe, a thoroughly fit person for the position, he was yet not promoted in strict accordance with the letter of the rules, while the letter of the rules was urged as a reason for withdrawing the nomination of the Deputy Surveyor to be Surveyor, which had been already made to the Senate.

REFORTER—And that it will be ultimately estab-

Mr. Curris-Oh, fully. Reporter-And that it will be ultimately estab-REFORTER—And that it will be ultimately established on a firm basis ?

Mr. CURTIS—I think that it will be; but it must
be in a different way from that which has been
pursued during his administration.

REFORTER—Is General Grant aware that he has
abandoned the reform ?

Mr. CURTIS—I don't believe he thinks he has
abandoned it. It is a difference of opinion between
us. Our views differ.

REFORTER—Be kind enough to give me your
views.

Mr. Curris—I think the essential principle of civil

Mr. Curtis—I think the essential principle of civil service reform is filling the offices with honest and capable men in a manner which shall put them BEYOND MERE POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

Of course when that reform is undertaken by the President alone, unless the principle is strictly adhered to, there will be no real change of the system, and, consequently, there would be no adequate result at the close of his administration; while if the system were strictly adhered to there would be at the close of his administration no party in the country that would dare propose to return to the old system. I think that as a mere matter of policy the President is in the position to enforce the system entirely.

Reporter—Are the members of the Cabinet in sympathy with the movement?

Mr. Curtis—The members of the Cabinet are disposed to carry out the rules faithfully without, I think, any great faith in the system, both in regard to its advisability and practicability. Their opinion is, I think, that with a change of the administration every office in the country, large and small, from the President down to the messenger at his door, ought to be changed. I know that that is their reeling, and that, from the point of view of civil service reform, simply makes every election a seramble for plunder instead of what it should be—a cholde

EEN GREAT PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. England would be our nearest model in regard to this subject. Although the Executive is perma-nent the government is carried on by parties as with us, and the system works admirably. There they have the three principles which are indispen-

sable to a good civil service—namely, entrance at the lower grades, probation and promotion.

Reporter—Have you conversed much with the Passident on this subject?

Mr. Curtis—I conversed with him last January, and our conversations were always very agreeable and friendly. A year ago last Winter I saw him very often and talked very frankly and freely with him. Then nothing had been tried as yet, and there was generally great agreement between us. (With energy.) Any one who knows General Grant would never accuse him of shamming or falsely in this matter. You know what I mean. If he had not been sincere he would no have renewed his pledges in his inaugural address.

Reporter—And is the reform an entire failure?

Mr. Curtis—No, it is not an entire failure, but it is not based on principle, and I can see no good results from what I consider an inconsistent enforcement of it.

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Reporter—Will the remaining members of the Board still devote themselves to the reform?

Mr. Curkis—There were four members of the Board who held no other national offices. Altogether there were seven members—three were taken from the departments in Washington, in order that there might be always

ACCURATE INPOHMATION AS TO THE DETAILS of the service. We were always most harmonious, and our recommendations were unanimous. But, of those four unofficial members, I have resigned; ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, goes abroad in the public service as a special Treasury agent to place this new loan; Mayor Medill, of Chicago, resigned because he held another position; so that only Judge Walker, of Georgia, remains. Mr. Cattell has not resigned, but will be absent a year. It will be necessary, under the system, that there be an Advisory Board, but not exactly of that number; you see, the whole thing is at the President's pleasure. It is possible that he will be satisfied with the five remaining members—Walker, Cattell, and the three gentiemen from the departments.

REPORTER—Is Congress in sympathy with the movement?

Mr. Curris—Congress is hostile almost to a man.

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Mr. Curris-Congress is hostile almost to a man.
Mr. Willard, of Vermont, is almost the only member of the House who accepted the present system unreservedly. He tried to bave it incorporated into a law. Senator Schurz is a genuine civil service reformer and Senator Summer is in favor of it; but both Schurz and Sumner

LAVE NO PAITH IN ANY REFORM

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HAVE NO FAITH IN ANY REPORM
of any kind under this administration. Senator
Edmunds, of Vermont, is also in favor of reform.
General Butler is, perhaps, the leader of the opponents of civil service reform in the House.
REPORTER—Has the Board accomplished much
thus far?

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Mr. CURTIS—The Board has accomplished a good deal in filling some of the miner offices. The appointments to minor offices in the Treasury Department have been generally made, not always, in accordance with the rules. This was owing to the lact that Mr. Boutwell was willing to give the thing a fair trial, and that the Treasury Board of Examination contains gentlemen most sincerely devoted to reform, and who took all the pains of preparing details and so on.

REPORTER.—To what do you really attribute the failure of the reform?

Mr. CURTIS—I think the pressure has been too strong for General Grant, and, of course, this is a fight between the principle of reform and political pressure. I think the managers of politics are all opposed to the thing. This fight in Albany is simply a fight to control the city of New York by the power of patronage, and it is that spirit which is ulterly opposed to the principle of civil service reform. Our politics will become

MORE AND MORE PROSTITUTED AND DEGRADED until they are saved by the principle that underlies this reform.

REPORTER-You predict for the country a sad fu-

REPORTER—You predict for the country a sad future?

Mr. Curris (laughing in his good-natured way) —
No, for I think we shall triumph. I think this will become more and more a cardinal question in politics, and the interest General Grant has taken in it has certainly carried it very far forward. The progress that we have made in regard to the subject in the last three or our years has been perfectly immense. REPORTER-You do not consider your career as

fectly immense.

REPORTER—You do not consider your career as a civil service reformer closed?

Mr. CURTIS (cmpliatically)—No, my interest in the matter is unchanged. I shail spare no effort, you know—not at all. If the press would take heartily hold of it they would carry it by educating the people up to it. The body of office-holders are a very dangerous element in this nation, for they are under the control of the party leaders. The moment you take away their political life the danger ceases and they become merely clitzens. The only plausible argument for the One-Term-President is, that under the present system every official in the country will vote or can be made to vote for the President under whom he holds office.

REPORTER (rising)—But one question more. Has your resignation been accepted?

Mr. CURTIS—Yes; I have received a very friendly letter from the President, in which he says he accepts my resignation with regret. I would give it to you, but I have reasons for not publishing it. REPORTER—Thanks, Mr. Curtis.

Mr. CURTIS—You are very welcome.

And he accompanied the reporter to the door, where he cordially bade him goodby.

The Presidential Explanation-Mr. Curtis' Letter of Resignation.

[From the Washington Chronicle, April 10.]
It is amusing to witness the attempts now being made by some of the democratic organs to act as champions of the civil service reform, which never would have been necessary had it not been for the acts of Andrew Jackson and his followers. Right or wrong, the will of "Old Hickery" was to be obeyed, and intoxicated political power found, in the blind confidence of its credulous followers, immunity for every surpation and for every aouse. It was one of the most honest and respected leaders of the democratic party who openly avowed in the Senate of the United States that his party fought, like pirates, for what they could win. Said Governor Marcy, in January, 1832:—
When they are contending for victory, they avow their

When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule, that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.

This monstrous doctrine was at first regarded as

that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.

This monstrous doctrine was at first regarded as an inadvertent slip of the tongue, but it was soon found that it was the lavorite watchword of the democracy. Instead of the old rule of Mr. Jefferson in regard to office-holders—"Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"—a rule which had worked so beneficially for the government—the edict was:—"To the victors belong the spoils." Offices were distributed only as rewards for partisan services, and to hush the clamors of the hungry multitude of camp followers regardless of qualineations or faithfulness. It was not to be wondered at that delinquents and peculators soon indulged in all sorts of official frauds and pinder, and that they have since been found whenever and wherever the democrats have exercised power. A citizen who accepts office of any kind under democratic rule virtually signs, seals and delivers an indenture of abject political servitude during his continuance in office, and feels disposed to pocket what he can by way of consolation.

The republican party has endeavored to break up this narrow, corrupting and miserable policy inaugurated by the democrats. President Grant has taken the lead in this good work, and has done all in his power to throw around the civil officers of the government the same protection, in the enjoyment of their privileges during good behavior, that the military and the naval officers enjoy. It is true that the President has met with much opposition, especially in enforcing competitive examination for appointments or for promotions, but he has nevertheless persevered.

Mr. George William Curtis was placed at the head of the civil Service Advisory Board first appointed by the President, which proved irreconclicable. The President, if we are not misinformed, suggested to Mr. Curtis that his own experience in filing offices had suggested such a modification of the rules as would admit of transfers of offices. The President questive which proved irreconcile

no longer consistently carry out the views of the Chief Magistrate, and he wrote the following letter of resignation:—

My Dear Six—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have been recently made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully-resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the civil service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration. Very respectually and truly yours.

His Excellency the Prissipars.

It will be observed that while Mr. Curtis differs with the President as to the working of the machinery of the civil service he piedges his most carnest efforts for the success of the Grant administration, How different from the self-styled liberal republicans of last year, who maligned the administration, yet held on to the offices to which republican votes had elected them. The resignation even of so zealous a worker as Mr. Curtis will not check the reform which he did so much toward inaugurating. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is only through the exertions of President Grant and the republican party that we have any approach to civil service reform, and it il becomes our democratic friends to find fault with what the conduct of their party has rendered he be the Cleon who brawls of the Cleon who whispers—out of their common sense. The people know what party originated and is now perfecting civil service reform.

A RAILROAD BUMPUS.

A RAILROAD RUMPUS.

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, April 10, 1873. A large number of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railrand, columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, among whom are such well-known citizens as W. S. C. Otis, T. D. Crocker, Fayetto Brown, Judge Cadwell and others, have determined to resist the proposed increase of steck and lease of the road to the Atlantic and Great Western Company. These stockholders claim that the \$5,000,000 new stock is wholly uncalled for, and that it is proposed only for fraudulent and corrupt purposes, and that the Atlantic and Great Western with its \$109,000,000 of bonds is honelessly insolvent.

THE COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Smalley sat for the purpose of disposing of civil suits. There are 458 cases on the calendar, and out of this large number but one was ready for trial, and that was postponed till Monday next. In cases in which the plaintiff was ready to go on and the defendant did not appear the Judge permitted judgment to be entered by default. Where the defendant answered and the plaintiff, the Judge ordered the suit to be dismissed. This will make the attorneys look sharp and attend closely

to the interests of their clients. Yesterday Judge Shipman sat in the United States Circuit Court to hear counsel on the settlement of the amendments to the bill of exceptions filed by the plaintiff in the weil-known Jumel suit-Bower vs. Chase. Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Carter appeared Sawyer for the plaintiff. After some conversation the matter went over till Monday next.

The Court of Appeals, after a three weeks' ses sion in this city, adjourned yesterday till the 6th of May, when it will meet in Albany. During its session here the Court has heard fifty-one cases argued and given decisions in thirty-three of them. There still remain on the calendar 123 cases awaiting argument at the next term.

The suit brought in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Davis, by Mr. Schonberg, stage mana-ger of Wallack's Theatre, against Mr. Cheney, proprietor of the Globe Theatre, in Boston, in which \$5,000 damages were sought for the non-production of the plaintiff's version of Sardou's play of "Fernande," the full particulars of which have been published in the Herald, was yesterday terminated. A verdict of \$527 was rendered for the

All the State Courts have adjourned over to morrow on account of its being Good Friday. Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers vesterday, granted to Henry C. Tanner & Co. an injunction restraining Peter A. H. Jackson from elling 500 \$1,000 bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Company. The injunction was granted on the ground that a loan for \$250,000, for which the bonds were given as collateral security, was

usurious, and that the present sale of the bonds

would work irreparable injury to the plaintiffs. Two mandamuses were also granted yesterday by the same Judge, directing the Comptroller to pay two officers of the Superior Court their salaries from May 1 to June 11, 1872, which he had refused to pay, claiming that, as he did not appoint them, they were illegally appointed. As most of the Court officers are in the same position this decision is regarded by them as specially important.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

An Interesting Question of International Law-The Case of Carl Voigt. Before Commissioner White.

Yesterday Carl Voigt, a native of Prussia, who has been charged with the murder in Brussels. Belgium, of the Chevalier Du Bois de Bianca, was brought before Commissioner Kenneth G. White, on a warrant of extradition issued in obedience to the mardiate of the President, which was granted at the request of the government of the German Empire. The warrant was also based upon an amidavit made by Johannes Roessing, the German Consul General at this port, There is a peculiar law in Prussia which enables the authorities there to try citizens at home for crimes committed in foreign countries, and it is now urged, on behalf of the Prussian government, that this law can reach Voigt and bring him within the operation of the extradition treaty. Voigt was brought into Court in custody of a Deputy Shewin on an order of arrest in a civil suit brought by the heirs of the Chevalier to recover some property alleged to have been stolen from him. This order was wacated, so that the proceedings under the extradition treaty might be instituted.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday). at the request of the government of the German

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Court Officers Getting Their Pay. Before Judge Barrett.

It has already been reported in the HERALD that Comptroller Green refused to pay certain Court officers for services performed from the 1st of May to the 11th of June, 1872. The reason of refusal was that he did not appoint them, as he claimed he had a right to do. Colonel James Doyle and Captain Thomas Feeley, two officers of the Superior Court, accordingly applied in this Court for writs Court, accordingly applied in this Court for writs of peremptory mandamus, directing the Comptroller to pay the amount of their respective claims. The matter has been pending in the Court for some time, through various points of defence interposed by opposing counsel. Judge Davis passed favorably upon the cases when brought before him, and vesterday Judge Barrett gave a final order directing the writs to issue. Following this decision other applications of similar character will be speedily made, and the result will be that the Court officers will not be kept much longer out of their pay for services between the dates specified.

Decisions.

Decisions. Nolen et al. vs. Colton et al.-Writ of assistance Davis vs. Fishloben.—Upon the merits the mo-tion for an injunction is denied and the temporary injunction is dissolved, with \$10 costs. In the Matter of the Application of A. H. Vall, an Infant, to sell, &c.—Order granted and bond ap-

nas vs. Dumas.—Referred back. Dumas vs. Dumas.—Referred oack.

Barns vs. Wright.—Memorandum for counsel.

In the Matter of the Petition of Davis.—Motion
densed, without costs and without prejudice.

In the Matter of the Petition of Georgina P. Curtis et al., Infants, to sell Real Estate.—Report confirmed and order granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. Two Young Men Sent to the Penitentiary Case of George Shefilin.

Before Judge Brady.

There was a very short session yesterday of this court. John Smith and John Tully, young men, recently convicted of assault and battery, were each cently convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, being the full penalty for the offence.

The case of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wise, was called up for triat, but his counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, said that it had been impossible to get two important witnesses, and the trial was accordingly postponed till next Monday, to which time the court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.—Motion denied, without costs.
Coddington vs. Dunham.—Motion denied, without prejudice to another application upon notice.
Lecompte vs. Markert.—Order confirming report of referee and for judgment.
Batchelder vs. Daily.—Order for commission.
By Judge Van Vorst.
De Lavalette et al. vs. Shaw et al.—Order for extra allowance of \$750 to defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

An Italian Stabbing Case-Disagreement of the Jury. Before Recorder Hackett,

The great part of yesterday's session of this Court was spent in the trial of a case of felonious assault

and battery. Andrew Bressant was charged with stabbing Dominico Longinotti on the 20th of November, 1871, at his saloon in Spring street. It seemed from the testimony of a number of Italians seemed from the testimony of a number of Italians who were examined that they were drinking together and that the complainant invited Bressant to join them, at the same time catching hold of his beard and saying, "You are a nice looking gentleman, aithough you have the look of a Jew." He immediately apologized and said he did not mean to insuit him. A man named Franke took hold of Lenginotti, and in the scuiffe Bressant stabbed Longinetti with a small knife, indicting one wound in the breast and three in the abdomen, one of which the physician swere might have proved fatal. Longinetti was confined to bed for one month, and was unable to work for four months. The accused proved by respectable witnesses that he was a confectioner, and that his reputation for peace and quietness was very good. witnesses that he was a conjectioner, and that his reputation for peace and quietness was very good. The jury were unable to agree, and His Honor discharged them from the further consideration of the case. It was understood that seven of the jurors were in myor of convicting the defendant of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, while the other five wanted to acquit him. On motion of Mr. Howe the accused was permitted to go on ball.

Grand Larcenies and Assaults. George Covel pleaded guilty to the offence of grand larceny. On the 17th of March he stole clothing and jewelry, the aggregate value of which was \$155, the property of George F. Haws, 111 East Eighteenth sireet. He was sent to the State Prison or three years and six montas.

John Hoehn, against whom was a similar charge, admitted his guilt. The allegation was that on the 15th of October he stole a piece of slik worth \$40, the property of Overton & Colfax. The sentence was imprisonment in the State Prison for three

years.
Thomas Rice, who was indicted for cutting Ann

guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Philip Kniffen, who was jointly indicted with James Fisk for stealing a water color painting, the property of Henry Chamberlain, pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

John McCabe, who was charged with attempting to sommit an outrage upon hary Governer, on the

to commit an outrage upon Mary Governer, on the 6th of July, while she was passing through Forty-ninth street, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Kniffen and McCabe were each sent to the Peni-

tentiary for six months.

John Redmond was tried upon a charge of snatching a pocketbook from Esther Jacob on the 28th of March. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the indictment, and by direction of the Court a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

A Boy Clerk who Runs Off with Two Thousand Dollars' Worth of Gems and Watches-Exacting his Reward. Before Judge Hogan.

James P. Matthews is a diamond breker, doing business at 697 Broadway. In his employ was a boy named Harry Solomon, aged about sixteen, who was trusted to a considerable extent by his employer, and had access to the key of the safe. On Monday last Solomon availed himself of the privilege to open the sale and abstract twenty-six hundred dollars' worth of diamonds, watches and other jewelry belonging to various persons, among others Charles Showler, George W. Green and Charles Cardozo. Mr. Matthews put the case in the hands of Captain Irving and Detective Heidelberg, who set about discovering traces of the missing property. In the meantime Mr. Matthews received a letter by mail, post-marked Buffalo, from the absconding clerk and enclosing pawn tickets for the stolen valuables. Captain Irving immediately telegraphed to Buffalo, requesting the police authorities to secure the fugitive. They did so, and the boy is now in custody awaiting the arrival of the New York officers. Captain Irving then obtained a warrant authorizing him to search the premises of one Cook, 21 Amity street, and there found \$800 worth of Jewelry. Messrs. Matthews, Cook and the detectives appeared before Judge Hogan yesterday atternoon, about three o'clock. Mr. Cook stated he was in the habit of doing business with Matthews, and, knowing the boy, supposed everything to be all right. He was willing to join Mr. Matthews in the prosecution of the fugitive. Judge Hogan thereupon issued a warrant for the purpose of having the boy delivered over to the New York magistrates, and the case will probably come up again in a day or two, when the facts will more fully appear.

EXACTING HIS REWARD.

Yesterday Martin Edger, of 108 Madison street, the hands of Captain Irving and Detective Heidel

Yesterday Martin Botger, of 108 Madison street, stopped in front of 60 Dey street to purchase some articles from Samuel Benedict, a pedier. He laid his pocketbook (containing \$55) on a barrel and inadvertantly passed on without taking it. Immediately missing it, he returned and inquired of the pedier if he had seen it, to which the latter replied in the negative. He was informed by Herman Wisker, of 71 Dey street, that he had seen a boy pick it up and hand it to the pedier, and the two afterwards enter allquor store. On being confronted by Botger and Wisker, Benedict took out the pocketbook and handed it to the owner, with \$40 in it. He was immediately arrested by officer Byrnes, brought before Judge Hogan and heid in \$300 bail to answer. When brought into Court he evinced great anxiety to settle the case. settle the case.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Heavy Swindling in Planos.

For some time past a man who sometimes give the name of Richards, but more frequently that of Grey, has been victimizing pianoforte makers and dealers in the following manner:-He would engage a furnished room in a respectable house, then get a piano at a rent of \$10 a month, and in a few days or a week at the most it was soid to some person for half its value. Among the victims of this nice simple little game—one that pays, however, pretty handsomely—are Charles J. Betts, 788 Broadway; Calvin A. Munger, 75 University Place; and Adam Brantigam, of 701 Broadway. These gentlemen who are only a tenth probably of those who have been swindled, made application to Justice Coulter for search warrants on Thursday, and the result was that four planos, all of the value of \$2,000, were recovered at varieus places. Thomas Drew, ef 39 Carmine street, one of these, in whose possession was found one of the planos, was arrested by Sergeant Phillips and Officer O'Connell of the Court squad, and arraigned on a charge of larceny. He denied the same and claimed that he gave \$200 for the plano. In default of \$2,000 ball he was committed until this afternoon, when an examination will be accorded him. gage a furnished room in a respectable house, then

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

False Pretences and Grand Larceny. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox. Clark Wheeler was charged with obtaining \$15 by false pretences from Redmond Reilly, of 307 Madison street. The evidence showed that the complainant was about going to Boston in search of employment and met the pris-oner on the steamer, at the wharf, who, by promises of an engagement on arriving in Boston, induced him to loan him \$15 and then stole away, Wheeler was committed in default or \$500 to

Henry Johnson was charged with stealing \$100 from a money drawer in the store of Washington Hadley, 169 Sixth avenue. The complainant tes-tified that he saw him in the act, and he was com-

mitted to answer.
Frederic Marville and Dolly Bird, of 110 Macdougal street, were charged with stealing a quantity of silk and of ladies' clothing, all valued at \$180, from Maria Reed, residing at the same place. They were held to answer.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Board of Education in Court. Before Judge Pratt.

The argument was heard yesterday in the matter of the application of Thomas Prossen for a perma nent injunction to restrain the Board of Education from applying \$41,000 which had been appropriated by the Joint Board to any other purpose than erecting a school house in the Twenty-first ward. The Board, it seems, had determined to build in another ward. Mr. Britton, for the Board, contended that such action could only be maintained by a suit of the people through the Attorney Gene by a suit of the people through the Attorney General, Mr. Britton argued that the petitioner had shown no lacis warranting such interference, and that by the act of 1856 the Board of Education had entire supervision and control of the manner in which the school money should be expended, and it was entirely within the discretion of that Board how it should be expended. The only restriction upon them is that they cannot intringe upon the "General Fund" for the benefit of the "Special Fund" or vice versa. It followed that they had a right to determine whether moneys constituting the special fund should be expended for the crection of one school house or two, and it is no part of the duty of the John Board of Aldermen and Supervisors to specify the special purposes for which the school moneys are to be reised now has part of the duty of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors to specify the special purposes for which the school moneys are to be raised, nor has it the power to control the action of the Board of Education. The exercise of such a power would be a usurpation of its functions and reducing the Board of Education to the position of mere executive agents of the Joint Board, and would practically transfer the duties and powers of the Board of Education relating to the control and management of the Common School Department of the city to the Joint Board.

Counselior Campbell, for the petitioner, held that the Legislature had passed an act authorizing a

Counsellor Campbell, for the petitioner, near the Legislature had passed an act authorizing a taxpayer to bring an action of this nature. The counsellor condemned Mr. Britton's argument to consellor condemned Mr. Britton's argument and general funds as fallacious, and counsellor condemned Mr. Britton's argument on the special and general funds as fallacious, and stated that the Jeint Board had designated the manner in which the money appropriated was to be expended, and it was the duty of the Board of Edu-cation to do in this respect as the Joint Board had

Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM. An Insurance Company's Defeat.

Before Judge Neilson. John W. Schaerff insured his allegorical painting entitled "The Triumph of Liberty," in the Andes Insurance Company for \$7,000. The picture was sixteen feet long by twelve feet high, and Schaerff valued it at \$15,000. On the 25th of last July the

valued it at \$15,000. On the 25th of last July the picture, which had been placed in a store at the corner of Hooper street and Marcy avenue, was damaged by fire, and as the company relused to pay him he brought suit against them yesterday in the City Court.

The company said that the picture had only a comparatively training value and that it had been set on fire by Schaerff to defraud them.

The jury gave plaintif \$5,000. Notices to the Bar.
To-day being Good Friday the calendar will not

be called, but will "stand over" until Monday, with additional causes. Motions noticed for to-day will be heard to-morrow. Judge Neilson will be in attendance at Chambers this afternoon to grant orders.

Judge Woodruff will be in attendance in the
United States Circuit Court, commencing May 14,
for the purpose of hearing appeals. Notes of issue
must be filed not later than May 6.

A RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1873.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railway was sold at public auction to-day, under a decree from the Superior Court of New Hanover county. Edward Matthews, trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, became the purchaser at

RACING IN LOUISIANA.

Prospects of Full Stables, Liberal Purses and Good Running, and Yet the Perspective Not Very Bright

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1873. The racing world, as might naturally be expected, is not exempt from the general feeling of depression which attaches to every interest in this, at present, unfortunate State. Truth is, the community is not only too mournful, but it is too poor, to indulge in such expensive luxuries, and it admitted the fact when it abandoned the great \$20,000 subscription purse, which was to have made the approaching meeting of the Louisians Jockey Club memorable in the turf annals of the South. Its advent is therefore contemplated by the public at large with but little interest, more as a matter of mere routine than as a source of any pleasurable excitement. This is to be regretted, mainly because the attendance will not prove re munerative to the Club, which meets the issue

considered, under such depressing circumstances "a big lot of money" to be run for. As usual, its preparations are upon the same liberal and extensive scale, and everything at the track is in an advanced stage of preparation. The magnificent grounds surrounding the palatial club house never looked more attractive, with their nicely trimmed lawns, innumerable flower beds and endless clusters of trees, all clad in bright, new foliage, and waving welcome to the balmy sunshine of dawning Spring; they present a picture thoroughly Arcadian in its elements. The track itself looks equally pretty. It has been thoroughly and laboriously worked, until it is as level and as springy as a dancing floor-just in proper condition to reel out all the speed that flying hoofs may have in them. From present indications the entire field will number (bobtails and all) about seventy horses, and the various events will be well contested, mainly through a spirited rivairy which has lately been fained to a heat in regard to training capacity between Moore. Rice, Cadwallader and Jennings. Rice, it appears, was of old Moore's trainer, while Cadwallade menced turf life as a race rider. Each of these

bravely for all that, and hangs up what may be

menced turf lite as a race rider. Each of these parties considers himself 'standard' in horse lore, but all unite in war upon Jennings for his successes during the last campaign. This spirit of emulation will secure good racing and will prevent any of those combinations so common of late and so latal to the proper preservation of the right royal sport.

THE STABLES.

Owing to a slight misunderstanding (now happliy settled) between the Magnolia and the Louisiana Clubs the stables have peen slow to arrive this Spring, but the horses now here are all in splendid condition. The epizoety, from which few escaped, appears to have rather benefited them than otherwise, and, if appearance is any indication of performance, the season's record will be a brilliant one.

formance, the season's record will be a brilliant one.

The following stables have arrived and are all in active training:—George Cadwallader, of Lexington, with five good ones, among them General Custar's Frogtown, looking remarkably well and destined to prove an astonishing race horse; Fannie M. and Florence, both of whom have scored mile records under .45; Vandalla, a chestaut filly of the Lexington strain, of which great hopes are entertained, and last, not least, Alice Mitchell.

Dr. J. W. Weldon, of New York, brings old Flora McIvor, Mary Louise, who made the fastest mile and a quarter at Saratoga last Summer; King Benezett, a noble-looking animal, but at present in too high condition for work, and Warlike, a new candidate for turf honors.

H. Van Liew's hopes are centred on three very ordinary looking colts:—A chestnut fill;, 4 years old, by Hiawatha, dam by Leviathan; a bay colt, 3 years, by Norton, and a gray colt, 3 years, by far the most promising.

Joseph Donahue, New York, is on hand, with his

Lightning. Of the three the Norton cot is by far the most promising.

Joseph Donahue, New York, is on hand with his hurdlers, Blind Tom and Alroy. Both have been well Wintered, are in such good flesh and strong health that little doubt can be entertained regarding the fate of the timber purses.

George H. Rice comes to the front with six—Stockwood and Wanderer, two good ones, the latter very dangerous looking; Bessie Lee and C. O. D., who have their records yet to make; Edwin Adams and Sunrise. Billy Conner's two colts are in good condition.

A. Debreil, of Texas, has three horses—the old veteran Morgan Scout, who looks as it he had one

A. Debreil, of Texas, has three norses—the old veteran Morgan Scout, who looks as if he had one good race left in him; Pilgrim, who is off, and Edna Earl, a big siashing filly, of which little is known and less auticipated.

Thomas G. Bacon comes to the scratch with Frank Hampton, who ran in 1:44 last Fall, and a Jack Malone colt, out of Sea Breeze, that has never started yet, but on whom the Major builds high hopes.

W. Jennings, of Memphis, has a hard stable to

w. Jennings, of Memphis, has a hard stable to beat, comprising seven in all. Cape Race, who, when a two-year-old, ran the fastest race ever run South, mile heats, weights up, in 1:4‡ Slient Friend, Mr. Morrissey's Defender, Louisa, Dunboyne, Emmett and Solon Shingie are in fine condition and ready for work.

Captain T. G. Moore, Alabama, enters with the great London, a wonderful horse in the estimation of all turfites. He is a very large, strong-built horse, periectly in form and has an eye that almost talks; Roger Hanson, Hollywood, a mare of which the Captain speaks in the most enthusiastic terms, and a full brother to London, hardly his peer, either in build or appearance.

A. B. Lewis & Co., Nashville, brings a good stable about which little is known here. It consists of

A. B. Lewis & Co., Nashville, brings a good stable about which little is known here. It consists of Joe Johnson, Nashville Harry, Vananite, Belle of Australia and another.

A. C. Franklin, Tenn., comes with Arizona, a full sister of Cape Race, and Nevada, a full sister to the iamous Salina, of the Preakness stable.

Captain William Williamson contributes six—Old John McDonaid and Repeater, both looking sphendid; Kattle Voorhies, a three year old filly by Harry of the West, as yet without record; a Daniel Boone filly, and autoher comple, as yet unknewn to fortune or to tame.

Captain Stone comes with a fine looking bay filly named Mary Farrs, I. O. U. and Meta H., two promising filles, and a pair of two-year-olds yet in their acvitate.

Captain William Cottrill, the pattern turfite, who runs his horses for pleasure and not for gain, has a fine stable, in splendid condition, and will most probably get away with both of the stakes. Evelina Mabry, Salile Watson, Young Harry and Village Biacksmith will be in the dance, the latter at the hurdles. Saucebox, the most dangerous of his stud, will probably keep out of the cotilion.

In addition to this list, General Buford is on his way with three horses, a couple of stables are expected from Natchez and one or two from other localities, but none of which are worthy of especial mention.

THE PROGRAMME, considering the depressing times, is a good and

First Race—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages; Club Purse, \$3.00; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$30. third horse \$50.

SKOOND RACE—The Pickwick Stake, for colts and fillies three years old; \$50 entrance, p. p., with \$1,500 added; second horse to receive \$300, third horse \$200, mile heats; closed with the following nominations:—

1. W. M. Conner's b. c. Edwin Adams, by Planet, dam Zephyr, by Lexington.

2. W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, dam Uitima, by Lexington. Zephyr, by Lexington.
2. W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, dam Ultima, by Lexington.
3. Alfred Bonnabel's ch. g., by King Lear, dam Miss Music, by Whale.
4. Alfred Bonnabel's gr. c., by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign.

5. W. Cottrill's b. f. Saille Watson, by Daniel Boone, dam Magzie G., by Brown Dick.

6. W. Cottrill' b. f. Saille Kellar, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham. ge Cadwallader's ch. f. Vandalla, by Vandal, E. Marrison's ch. g., by Tom Reddy, dam unknown.
A. Keene Richard's ch. c. Major Macon, dam Mary
by Whilebone.
A. Keene Bichard's ch. c. Major Macon, dam Mary
A. Keene Bichard's ch.

9. A. Keene Richard's ch. c. Major Macon, dam Mary Cass, by Whalebone.
10. A. Keene Richard's ch. c. War Cry, by War Dance, dam by imp. Knight of St. George.
11. W. Jennings' ch. c. Emmet, by Asteroid, dam Lightsome, by imp. Gliebroce.
12. W. Jennings' b. c. Dunboyne, by Australian, dam Bonnet, by Lexington.
17. THIRD RACE—Three miles, for all ages; with one hundred pounds on each; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; Club purse, \$300; first horse \$600, second horse \$150, third incre \$50.

SECOND DAY, TURSDAY, APRIL 15.
FRAT RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club purse, \$500; first horse \$430, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
SECOND RACE—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; Club purse \$500; first horse \$500, chrond horse \$100, third horse \$50.
THIRD RACE—The Louisiana Stake for colts and fillies, orse \$50.

THIRD RACE—The Louisiana Stake for colts and fillies, our years old; \$50 entrance, p. p., with \$1,500 added; cond horse to receive \$300, third horse \$200; two mile caus; closed with the following nominations:—

1. W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice, by Daniel Boone, dam Effic

num. W. Cottrill's b.g. Young Harry, by Harry of the West, dam by imp. Glencoe. 3. T. G. Moore's gr. c. London, by Lightning, dam Sister 3. T. G. Moore's gr. c. London, by Lightning, dam Sister to Jerome Edgar.
4. George Cadwallader's b. f. Fannie M., by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
5. E. Harrison's ch. f. Belle Buckle, by Brown Dick, dam by Bulletin.
dam by Bulletin.
Bacoon & Holland's ch. c., by Jack Malone, dam Sea 6. Bacon a Holand's ch. c., by Sack Malone, dam Sea reeze, by timp. Albion. 7. A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, by Lexington, dam skyhtsome, by Giencoe. 8. W. Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, by Lexington, dam mp. Zoneby the Cure. 9. W. Jennings' ch. c. Stient Friend, by Australian, dam

imp. Zone'by the Cure.

9. W. Jennings' ch. c. Silent Friend, by Australian, dam by Lexington.

First Rack—One mile, with 100 lbs. on each; three-year-olds to carry their proper weights; three pounds allowed to marcs and geding; Club purse, \$200; first horse \$300, second horse \$100, third horse \$500.

SECOND RACK.—Mile heats, for all ages; Club purse, \$700; first horse \$300, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

Third Rack—Three miles, for all ages; Club purse, \$700; first horse \$500, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, APRE, 17.

FIRST RACK—Two miles, for all ages; Club purse \$500; first horse \$500, second horse \$150, third horse \$500.

SECOND RACK—Selling race, one mile and a half; horses entered to be sold for \$1,500 to carry their appropriate weights; for \$1,000, allowed seven pounds; for \$500, ten pounds; for \$500, fired pounds; for

third horse \$100.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race; two miles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club purse \$500; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. Second Race—One miles, for three-year-olds; winner of the Pickwick Stake, seven pounds extra; Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. Thing Race—Two mile heats, for all ages; Club purse \$100; first horse \$700, second horse \$200, third horse \$100. State horse \$700, second horse \$100, third horse \$100. First horse \$700, second horse \$100, third horse \$100. First horse \$700, second horse \$400, third horse \$100. The purse of the pu lowing nominations:— i. W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, dam Ultima, Lexinoton. Lexington.

W. Cottrill's b. f. Sailie Watson, by Daniel Boone, a Maggie G., by Brown Dick.

W. Cottrill's b. f. Sailie Kellar, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham.
4. George Cadwallader's ch. f. Vandalla, by Vandal, dam Aleri, by Lexington.
5. George Cadwallader's b. f. The Pet, by Vandal, dam Marenta, by Mahomet.
SECOND BACE—Cousolation purse, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; horses beaten once allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; three times or more, 15 lbs.; one mile: Club purse \$500; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
THIRD BACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; Club purse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$100, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$300, third horse \$2,000; first horse \$1,500, second horse \$1,500, secon

Club purse \$1,200; first horse \$300, second horse \$203.

extra.

For the four-mile event there will, in all probability, be five starters, comprising London, Flora Melvor, Wanderer, Frank Hampton and Fannie M. It is expected that London and Cape Race will come together during the meeting to decide an outside bet of \$2,500 new pending. Altogether the races promise to be interesting, and under more lavorable circumstances would create sometaing akin to excitement. As it is, racing in New Orienna will be something akin to whisting through a graveyard. graveyard.

HORSE NOTES. W. R. Babcock's stable of racehorses passed

through this city yesterday, on their way to Monmouth Park, to be trained for the coming campaign. The horses came from Provi-dence, where they have been Wintered well. All the horses are in robust health and just in the right shape to go into strong work. The stable comprised the well known fourmiler Helmbold, Conductor. Ethel Sprague, Hattie O'Neil and Ransom, the latter a bay colt by Aste,

ART MATTERS.

Academy of Design.

The forty-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open next Monday evening, with a reception and private view. Artists have been sending in works with great prompti-tude, and we hazard nothing in saying that the display will be interesting.

Mme. Hazard's Sale. Another very attractive art and miscellaneous

sale is set down for next Wednesday evening, at the rooms of Mme. De H. Hazard, No. 50 Union place. It is to consist of statuary and various articles of virtu from the Tuileries, together with souvenirs and antiquities collected by their present possessor during a long residence abroad. The statuary includes nine pieces, sculptured by Mme. Hazard herself. Among these are to be found "Abandonata," a group of three figures in rare Cristola marble; "La Pace Generosa;" also a group of three figures in Carrara marble; "L'Esperana," a beautiful single figure in Cristola; "Summer" and "Autumn," two single figures; "Rustic Felicity," also two single figures, and several medallion portraits. The jewelry consists of thirty-six lots; but perhaps the connolsseur will be most interested in the antiquities and the souvenirs, of which there are many valuable and unique examples. venirs and antiquities collected by their present

A PROBABLE EDUCATION MUDDLE.

Was There Bungling Legislation !- Shall Educators Be Educated ?

At the last meeting of the new Board of Educa tion a sub-committee of the whole was nominated to select five school trustees in each ward to replace present ones, and report their names to the full Board for appointment. Section 6 of the new act commands that "within fifteen days after the organization of the Board of Education appointed in pursuance of this act said Board shall appoint for each ward in said city five trustees." fifteen days began to run last Monday, and already ward associations of the republicans, local and general reformers, leaguers and are thronging around the sub-committee with recommendations. The office of Trustee of Schools is one of much power and influence. The Board of Trustees authorize leases appoint and discipline the sub-teachers, oversee the repairs of school-houses, and enjoy considerable consequence with teachers, scholars and parents. Indeed, for many years past, School Trustees have asserted power as politicians. Possibly their political influences have appointed unfit ignitors of City Superintendent, can and does protect the pecpie by his licenses against incompetent teachers, same kind of influence. Hence the scramble for the office is now rather lively among the new set of politicians, who, to a great extent, have been de-

barred a voice in selecting trustees and sharing their patronage and influence. Up to 1870 trustees were elected. For the past two years they were appointed by the Mayor, who, however, we believe, gave the republicans a minority share of the patronage. But by the new law they have it all, and it is doubtful whether the

however, we believe, gave the republicans a minority share of the patronage. But by the new law they have it all, and it is doubtful whether the democrats will get any.

In the midst of the scramble, however, comes a horrible rumor to the spoil hunters. Section 6 adds immediately after the appointment power of the five trustees in each ward, "one to hold office for four years from the 1st day of January next, one for three years, one for one year from said date and one 'until' the said date. The rumor is that, aithough the appointments may be made within fifteen days, only one of the five can take office now, and that the other four must wait until New Year's Day to assume office. The act so reads most certainly, i.e., "to hold office from the 1st day of January next." To make this more emphatic the sentence concludes, "one for one year from said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one until the said date (t. e., January 1, 1874) and one of the condition of the legislature to correct the binder.

If the spoil hunters were the only ones to be disappointed perhaps it woult not be bad. But another reference to the act looks as if there could only be one trustee in each ward to form a board until New Year's Day arrives. Section 6 also says, "The terms of office of the present Trustees of Common Schools of the city of New York shall end and their official functions cease on the appointment of their successors by the Board of Education for the unexpired term." That is to say, the expired term." The solution of the unexpired term." He would be solved t

ARREST OF A DRY GOODS DEALER.

BOSTON, April 10, 1873. Charles Curtis, recently a dry goods dealer at 689 Washington street, has been arrested and held in

\$2,060 ball for trial, charged with buying goods on credit and selling low for cash, with the intention of absonding with the proceeds.